VOLUME VIII .--- NUMBER 1187.

FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

The Fifteenth Amendment In Tenne sec-The Health of Mr. Davis-The St. Thomas' Purchase-Reduction of the Interest Bearing Debt.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] WASHINGTON, October 11. Telegrams received from Nashville to-night say that the Fifteenth constitutional amendment will probably be voted on this week and rejected by the Tennesse Legislature. Thirty members for the ratification and seventy against is the esti-

The Hon. Jefferson Davis remains in Baltimore for the present. He is improved in health.

President Grant informed ex-Senator Doollttle in a personal interview that he is averse to the purchase of St. Thomas by the United States.

Since September 23, Secretary Boutwell has re deemed three million dollars of three per cent. certificates held by the banks for the reservfund. This redemption does not inflate the cur rency, as the legal tender notes paid for the cer tificates go permanently into the banks for the

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.]

Washington, October 11.
The departments and the banks are closed. St. Thomas had earthquakes on the 17th of Sep-tember almost equal to those of 1867. In the Supreme Court the Yerger case will be The Brown case, from Texas, is to abide the de-

the motion for arrest of judgment on account of a defective indictment. There are three other counts upon which Schureman is to be tried. Schureman is connected with stealing notes from the treasury and forging signatures, and also al-

Admiral Farragut is getting well.

The President thinks that the purchase of St.

Thomas would be a bad investment. A large number of cotton cases are on the pre

sent docket of the United States Supreme Court, having been taken up on appeal from the Court of Claims, in which the same questions were in-volved as those taken to the Supreme Court, in order that those before both courts may be settled These cases grow out of claims for cotton cap-tured by the United States authorities during the rebellion," which couton was sold and the proceeds paid into the treasury.

Secretary Bontwell is still absent.

General McClellan will stay at the Metropolitan

Hotel during the winter. The Hon. Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, is

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN SAVAN-

Colonel John Screven, the Democratic candidate for the Mayor, and the entire Democratic ticket, are elected by about two thousand majority. The negroes, generally, voted with the Democrats.

Death of a Fenian Leader-Extension

of the Suffrage.

LONDON, October '11.

Martin, the Fenian, died at King's College Hospital. Thousands attended the funeral. mourners wore green scarfs. Four hundred peo-ple met at Notting Hill, in favor of the extension of Fenian amnesty. The speeches were inflam-matory, but the meeting was orderly. The Imperial Tourists.

The Emperor Francis Joseph joins the Empress Eugenie at Constantinople, October 24th, when, accompanied by the Sultan and his party, they will proceed to Sucz, via Joppa and Jerusalem. The French, Austrian and Turkish neets will con-

Threatening Movements in France.

PARIS, October 9.
The Rappel newspaper asserts that the Depu ties of the Left will proceed, on the 20th of Octo-ber, to the Bureau of the Corps Legislatif, and sign a protest declaring that the Emperor has violated the constitution, and that they consider themselves absolved thereby from their oaths of

not go to the Legislative Chamber on the 26th in-Denmark-The King's Speech.

The Reichrath was opened by the King to-day. an his speech from the throne, the King declares derstood interest of Denmark and Prussia was he firm that he had hopes that the Prussian Government would adopt his view and consent to an ar rangement which would result in perpetual

Strike of the French Miners. PARIS, October 11.
The coal-miners' strike at Autun continues. A

large meeting in the Parish of Belleville was force bly dispersed. Several persons were hurt.

Discontent of the Manufacturers.

PARIS, October 11.
A large meeting of manufacturers has been held to consider the American cotton question and other collateral subjects. The meeting de-nounced the recently concluded commercial treaty and urged the substitution of a custom

Escape of an Insurgent.

MADRID, October 11.
General Pievad, recently captured and impris oned at Saragossa, has escaped. Capture of Spanish Republicans.

The defeated Spanish Republicans who were driven across the frontier were promptly captured by the French authorities. A republican demon stration at Madrid is expected, but the govern ment is taking great precautions.

THE CASE OF THE CUB.1.

WILMINGTON, October 11. The case of the Cuba was opened this morning by Mr. G. P. Lowry, of New York, who, with Col eorge Davis and Judge Means, appeared for the Republic of Cuba." The commission of Com was read; also his formal protest against the ex ercise by the civil courts of any jurisdiction over his vessel, she being a public ship of war of a recognized nation. After steting thecharacter of the vessel commodore Higgins sol-emnly protests against any interference with or detention of his ship, and declares that she has not of fended against the neutrality laws, and is in the same condition as when she was purchased from the Government of the United States, in June also that she was sold upon the high seas, beyone

the jurisdiction of the United States The case was continued to Saturday to give the government time to produce witness

ANOTHER FENIAN RAID.

TORONTO, October 11. The volunteers throughout the country have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service. The government apprehend another Fenian raid.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

One hundred and forty delegates to the Louis ville Commercial Convention, mostly from the South, have been registered. ing the Mantic River, and fifteen persons THEN AND NOW.

A Contrast-The Governors of the Olden Time-The Present Executive-H i s Enormous Official Powers-A Stranger Wielding the whole Financial Resources of the State-The Evil and the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

Before me are two copies of the acts of the Legislature of South Carolina. They are for the years 1853 and 1868, continued into '69, for cause, no doubt. I compare and contrast them and submit to the planters, farmers, laborers, producers and taxpayers some of my notes and

In 1853 we had a constitution for the State and one for the United States, which the Governor and members of the Legislature were sworn to support—the Legislature enacted; the courts decided, when necessary, the constitutionality; and the Governor, if required, en-

The sovereign LAW, that State's collected will.

Which o'er thrones and globes elate Sat empress, crowning good, repressing ill; Smit by her sacred frown, And the flend, Dissension, like a vapor, sank." Then, the Governor of the State was the patriarch of his people, who eagerly and joy fully hastened to meet and honor him wherover they might. He had no power, save as minister of the law; no patronage to dispense; no offices to distribute; no money of the peo ple, with which to corrupt their agents; no the value of old bank bills for personal and party ends. He could only recommend what he thought good for the State, and pardon when he thought the sentence of the court too harsh. Acts of the Assembly were ratified without his signature, and he never menaced the courts with a servile Legislature, nor the people for appealing to the courts for rellef against grievous and unauthorized taxation. He had no State Auditor's office to fill with sitting member of the Legislature, with \$3600 pay, and a contingent of \$1000 added to his per diem and mileage, beside his book-andcrook gatherings, and I know not how many other offices-the only necessity for which office is to do "thy master's will" and brand the honest assessors and freeholders of the State with perjury; nor was there then such officers as county auditors appointed by the Governor, with an appropriation of \$31,500 paid the whole Legislature,) enlisted to plunder the hard carnings of labor, and rob the producing classes and their unborn children or their birthright; nor, then, was there "a State police" of mercenary foreigners to appoint, to follow you like bloodhounds into you and families, with an appropriation of \$10,000 of your money to pay them, and whose duty "it shall be to execute the orders of the Governor," not to observe the law, (and their master's will has been done without warrant or law in Abbeville, Edgefield and elsewhere,) and with power given to arm this force, call to their aid unlimited numbers to seize, fetter, imprison, murder your citizens, and assess your people for millions of dollars. The soul starts and turns away from the vengeful record. Then the salary of the Governor was \$3500, and allowance for house rent \$300, and \$500 for his private secretary. The contingent funds placed at his disposel was \$20,000, "to be accounted for by him annually to the Legislature." Appropriations of hundreds of thousands of dollars were not made then by the Legislature "to be paid to the order of the Governor," nor were millions of State bonds signed by him, by his own procurement, nor sent by him to his own appointed financial agent, unknown to us, if not irresponsible, in New York for negotiation, without minimum lmit of interest or discount fixed by law. Nor had he then control of the treasury of th State, nor the power to appoint the majority of the civil officers of the State, nor to appoint and remove all the military officers, nor the power to raise standing armies, officer, equip for the field, and hurl them upon the people whom it was his sworn duty to "protect and defend;" nor the power to commissio and send out secret spies and informers under the name of constables to esplonage the citi-

zens of this Commonwealth, and then "the purse and the sword were not placed, as they And the Legislature of 1853, what of its acts? Its entire appropriation, the measure of its taxation, was \$481,050. Of this sum \$74,400 was for free schools: \$74,450 for building new and repairing old courthouses and lails all over the State: \$28,100 and \$7420 for extraordinary, charitable and benevolent purposes, and . \$30,000 more for the military chools at Columbia and Charleston and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Cedar Springs, leaving \$266,680 for current expenses of civi government. Members of the Legislature then could not hold one single office of honor and profit; had no incentive to create hundreds and thousands of new ones; fix high pay for all, and thousand dollar contingents many of them, and fill as many as they pleased by agreement and partition among hemselves, and bargain with the Governor whom they empowered to make near all the appointments for them, to have all the best nes, and to buy votes with what remained. Then there was no bond making, no bank bill onying, nor brokerage, nor bribery; the currency was of uniform value, all specie, not ebased and of uncertain and unequal worth. Members had no motive to vote themselves the best, and the State the worst. They appropriated for their own per diem and mileage \$21,000, and this was all sufficient to enable om to take care of the morals and virtue,

the life and property, the peace and prosperity of their adored State. How is it now, in 1868? Another administration is before us another Governor another Legislature. Who is the Governor ? As he himself says, he came here a prisoner fron he ranks of our unsparing enemies, about the close of the late war. He is now our mas ter; but few of us know him by sight, none by his relation to us-none of the moralities of cace has he manifested towards us, but more nearly the maxims of war. The rule of the first is to do good-of the latter to inflict injury. His Legislature have given him much more power than the constitution-which he and they both have sworn to observe-allows. They have, by act of appropriation, given him \$7500 for his personal uses-\$25,000 to dispose of as he pleases -not "to be accounted for annually to the Legislature," except "the expenses of the Agricultural Bureau of Statistics," (which is trifling,) is to be paid out of it, to be disbursed by him. They have directed various sums amounting to \$280,300. He has under the control of his sign-manual the Treasury of the State; and what is more startling still, the Legislature have, time after time, from the 8th of August, 1868, to the 27th of March, 1869, inclusive, invested him with the powert effect loans and execute bonds,

· CHARLESTON, TUESDAY MORNING OCTOBER 12, 1869. on the faith and credit of all the property of

200,000

the people of this Commonwealth, to an nount the recital of which seems fabulo By act Legislature, 26th August, 1868, bonds 6.20. 1,000,000
By act Legislature, 15th September, 1808, 1,000,000
By estimated loss to State by same act, 1,000,000
By estimated loss to State by same act, 1,000,000
By act Legislature, 15th September, 1808, 1,000,000
By act Legislature, 15th September, 1808, 1,000,000 bonds 7.20. By act Legislature, 17th February, 1869 By act Legislature, 2d March, 1869, bonds 7,20 act Legislature, 27th March, 1869, onds 6.20.

Ti language of several of these acts is that ands shall be negotiated at the highest market price by the financial agent of the State, approved by the Governor, in the City of New York, &c.; and that an annual tax, in addition to all other taxes, shall be levied upon the property of the State to pay interest from the date of negotiations, &c. Now, behold in the hands of a stranger and usurper your credit, your bonds. Pledging your property and your labor to be taxed for millions of principal and many millions of interest and usury, without your knowledge, without your consent, not by yourselves, not by your representatives; and reflect, that every hour that you labor for another against your will is an hour of

slavery. And see before you, under those

pledges, if you acquiesce in them, and others like them, your doom, and that of your posterity and country. Why are these bonds issued? Why put in the hands of honds issued? Why put in the hands of distant strangers, where the State has no se-curity, no check, and there is no minimum limit placed upon their sale, and all the expenses of the negotiations are to be paid out of our treasury, and the proceeds are to be taxed by another State because the Governor's is there, and his financial agent or hluself have but to clutch them and appear here no more? But it is repudiation—it is a blow at the Blue Ridge Ralfroad to make these objections. Repudiate what we never agreed railroad or other bond thus obtained. There is "nor life nor hope" in it. Now, the Governor's secretary gets \$2000, though \$500 was consid ered wantonly extravagant, and the Legisla-

ture of '68 and '69 appropriated to themselves, for per dlem and mileage, \$270,000, (and many pickings added,)-\$130,000 at the extra and \$140,000 at the regular session, or about sevenfold more now than then. The present government of the omnipotent asurper has ordered the collection of about \$1,250,000 in round numbers, though the appropriation act of his Legislature limits the unt to be "assessed and collected" to \$1,000,000. But the Governor and Auditor and Comptroller and Treasurer being the supreme rulers, and perhaps more supremely enlightened in their own interests, it is supposed gave

the order for that little additional, near a quar-fer million. There is another part of the appropriation act of 1868-'s which provides that all taxes shall be paid in the following kind of funds, viz: The bills receivable of the State, United States currency, national bank notes, gold and silver coin. Bills receivable were good enough for the State and the people, but not for the members themselves. Ah, is this Turn to page 171, No. 83, Section 6, and read : If members of the Legislature are paid in "bills receivable of this State, it shall be at to acts Legislature, special session 1868, page paid in bills receivable to the value of United States currency at current rates of exchange, State-who, 'tis said, kept a little broker's office, probably on joint account, and dealt out greenbacks from the treasury for bills receiv-

able and exchange added—the bills being

equivalent to greenbacks in his credit account.

The owners of the land and the tillers of it are the main victims of the emboldened usurpations and daring frauds which ravage our country. They are the power of this State and of these United States. They have the virtuous, honest, noble, generous purpose to restore try; but they must be up, combine, and do it Do they not, will they not, see near a million and a quarter of their taxes, near nine millions of their credit and bonds, now in the hands of these unscrupulous usurpers? Do they not see the Winchester rifles purchased with their own money loaded and in the hands of myrmidons and marauders Do they not see Scott and Parker, Neagle and Tomlinson, and Corbin and Hubbard chuckling over their apathy and supineness, and yielding up their earnings, and their credit and their bonds, and their remaining possessions, and their future hopes, and the just claims of their children and children's children, to aggression, to fraud, and forgery? The people of South Carolina who own the lands and work them, the laborers and producers of the State. white and colored, are the State. These enormitles are perpetrated on them without their knowledge or consent, and no principle of law, human or divine, will bind or sanction their obedience to them. The Anderson Intelligencer advises you to gain control of the State government; the Winnsboro Times, the York-ville Enquirer, the Abbeville Press, all agree, and the latter says: "Let us strike at the rootreform the government-and we release ourselves of our oppressors." How can we get control, reform or strike at the root, when the purse and the sword are in the hands of the Northmen? What is the root of all the evils these presses so fear to seize? It is what your tyrants have not feared to seize and holdyour money and your bonds. Money "is the root of all evil;"-it is power; yield it, and you yield all. It controls the ballot, the cartridge the services, the lives of a majority of man-kind. It enthrones monarchs and despots, and enslayes the masses of the people, who toll for it and produce it. The bonds manufactured by the Legislature are, some of them, net yet n gotiated; others may not have been; none of them are ours, or for our benefit. Why, then,

-The morning journals continue to ham mor away at what they call the Pisk-Corbin development, concerning the great gold corner in Wall street. Fisk and his partner, Gould produce additional affidavits to prove that the President's brother-in-law was an active particinant, while the latter rises from a sick-bed to relterate a flat denial of all the allegations. Incidentally another "prominent Federal offcer," (not the President,) is brought into the scrape. His losses are said to have amountod to \$230,000. His name is not given, but his office is said to be in Wall street, not far from

not give notice at once that they are frauds.

and, after we "scourge the money-changers from our temple," then take control, reform,

strike at the root, and take all authority from

the Legislature to issue bonds for you or the

the State, under any pretext whatever

COURT IN EDGELLER

Mixed Times—Negro Lawyers 12 (crest-ing Murder Cases—The Grane Cary Ig-nores the Bill in the Case of the Addi-

[PROM OUR OWN CORRESTONDENT.]

EDGSTILLD, October 8.

Our Circuit Court began it fall session here on Monday last, Judgo [Pi.t] presiding. The judge dild not reach here in time on Monday to do any business. Tuesday was occupied in organizing the Juries. The grand Jury consisted of eight whites and tleven blacks; petit Jury. No. 1, was composed entirely of blacks, and No. 2 had a considerable sprinkling. Several negro constables were employed about the courthouse, and Hubbard's men were on hand in goodly numbers. Solicitor P. L. Wiggins was present for the first time, though it has been nearly a year since his election to office. He is a Northern man, resides at Beaufort, and, it is said, was buying cotton there at the time of his election. R. B. Elliott, negro, was present, and, it is reported, at the request of the solicitor, to assist him in the discharge of his duties. His conferes, Whipper and Wright, who appeared in public on the stage in the courts in the lower part of the circuit, have not made their appearance.

On Wednesday the court was occupied in the trial of the case of the State vs. Thomas W. Blease, for the nurder of John A. Rutherford. These were both white men, and the jury consisted of nine whites and three blacks. The solicitor was assisted in the prosecution by Major Joseph Abney and R. B. Elliott. The defence was conducted by Messrs. Butler and Youmans and Major J.M. Baxter, of Newberry. The facts of the case as deduced from the evilence were about as follows: In June last, Rutherford went to Blease's house for the settlement of some business matters between them. A quarret ensued, in the course of which Rutherford entered Blease's house for the settlement of some business matters between them. A quarret ensued, in the course of which Rutherford entered Blease's house for the settlement of some business matters between them. A quarret ensued, in the course of which Rutherford entered Blease's house for the state. As quarret ensued, in the course of which knife drawn, and received the fatal

to the depot, haif a mile distant, without doing Jones as much damage as they perhaps at first intended. Before leaving the depot Boothe drew his pistol, which went off and killed one of his comrades, Luther Toney. They had been on good terms and hiad no words at the killing. But, as they were engaged in riotous, and unlawful conduct, the killing was not regarded by the jury as excusable, and hence they found a verdlet of manslanghter. The prosecution in this case was conducted by the solicitors, Messrs. Buffer & Youmans and Garry & Garry—the defence by Major Abney and L. B. Griffin, Esq. This case was tried at the June term of our court, but resulted in a mistrial.

June term of our court, but resulted in a mistrial.

The court is engaged to-day in the trial of Hillery Hardy and Lewis Freeman, both negroes, for the murder of Mrs. Caroline Elkin, in March, 1868. This was one of the most atrocious and diabolical murders that has occurred in Edgefield for years.

William Elkin, the husband, was absent from about dusk till 10 or 11 o'clock at night, and on his return found his wife dead in the yard—beaten and mangled fearfully. A negro-girl, some twelve or thirteen years of age, slept in the house, and swore at the inquest that Hillery and Lewis did the killing. She also testified that they added the crime of rape to that of murder; but at the trial which first was had in March last, she told two or three different stories. The jury consisted of twelve white men and respectable citizens. They were equally divided, and a mis-trial was the result. The case was again tried at June term with six whites and six negroes, and resulted in a mis-trial. This time they have one white and eleven negroes on the jury, and it is thought that they will render a verdict of "not guilty." The case that was expected to attract the most attention at this term of the court was that of George B. Addison and James Addison, for the murder of Charles M. Cresswell; but the grand jury this morning returned "no bill" as against these parties.

There are a few more murder cases and a good long roll of assaults and batteries and larcenles, which will take up the whole of the present term of the court. It is expected that

larcenies, which will take up the whole of the present term of the court. It is expected that we will have an extra court, in January next, for civil business, when Judge Orr will preside. We have tried no eivil causes, except by consent of parties, since March, 1868.

[From the Macon Telegraph.] THE CHARLESTON NEWS, of the 4th, comes to us arrayed in new typographical apparel. It is one of the most useful and entertaining papers on our exchange list.

THE CHARLESTON News, one of the best of our Southern exchanges, appeared Monday in a new and beautiful sult of type from the foun-dry of James Conner's Sons, New York. [From the Macon Journal.]

THE CHARLESON NEWS, of the 4th-comes to us in an entirely new and very pretty dress, It is a good, sprightly and decidedly news-y pa-per, and deserves the patronage which enables it to give this substantial sign of prosperity.

[From the Wilmington Star.] THE CHARLESTON NEWS IS exhibiting indu bitable signs of prosperity, which we are glad to see. It has just donned a new and handsome dress. We wish it every success which its enterprise and high-toned, dignified, yet spirited conduct so richly merits. [From the Augusta Constitutionalist.]

THE CHARLESTON NEWS comes to us arrayed in new typographical apparel. The News is one of the most vigorous and enterprising dallies in the South, and can wear a new suit with the most perfect grace and attractiveness. May it live to wear out many more new aults.

[From the Washington Star.] THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS of Monday comes to hand in a new typographical dress, and is otherwise improved, with fresh special dispatches from the State Capital and Washington. The paper gives abundant evidence of the prosperity of South Carolina, and especially of Charleston.

[From the Anderson Intelligencer.] Trom the Anderson Intelligencer.]
THE CHARLESTON NEWS appears in a new
and beautiful dress. The enterprise and activity of this metropolitan journal has received
substantial recognition at the hands of the people, and the proprietors are determined to keep
pace with the spirit of improvement and progress in our State. [From the Augusta Chronicle.]

THE CHARLESTON NEWS IS one of the leading newspapers in the South. Its accomplished editors and proprietors, Messrs. Riordan & Dawson, have worked it up to its present prosperous condition by their journalistic skill, experience and untiring energy. Its new dress is handsome and becoming. [From the Wilmington Journal.]

That favorite paper, THE CHARLESTON NEWS, conies to us in a new and attractive dress. We chronicle this improvement with much pleasure. No paper is more welcomed in our sanctum; none are conducted with more vigor, ability and independence. We wishour friends, personally and professionally, the most abundant success.

—While Verdi is said to be writing a comic opera, Offenbach is reported to be engaged on a serious work in the Verdi style.

ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

Shreds of State News. At an estate sale in Barriwell old corn sold or one dollar and thirty cents.

County Meeting in Chesterfield.

A meeting of the clizens of Chesterfield County was held on Monday, October 4. Resolutions referring the matter of subscribing \$400,000 to the South Carolina Central Raifroad, and of moving the courthouse to Cheraw, to the vote of the county, were, after much discussion, indefinitely postponed.

The Yield of Cotton.

The Barnwell Journal says: "We hear many complaints in regard to the yield of cotton this season. It takes nearly seventeen hundred pounds of seed cotton to make a bale weighing five hundred pounds. It is thought by some that this has been produced by the protracted drought; but we have as yet heard no satisfactory explanation of the matter. The fault evidently does not lie in the gins, as some of the best gins in the country have given similar results."

The Barnwell Journal says: "Quite a row occurred at the colored church in Barnwell on Saturday night last. While the congregation were at worship a freedman named London Brown came into the church in a state of interesting and money using very profuse land. Brown came into the church in a state of intoxication, and upon using very profane language was remonstrated with by Tony Robertson, another colored man. London drew his knife and showed signs of fight, when Tony promptly knocked him down with a stick. The greatest confusion and consternation prevailed at the time, and vomen were seen leaping from the windows of the church, and making their way into the village, screaming all the while. Such a scene at church was shameful in the extreme, and we hope our colored people will see that it does not occur again."

Mariboro' Agri-ultural Society.

Marlboro' Agri-ultural Society.

Marlboro' Agri-ultural Society.

This society met or Monday, October 4.

The question whether cotton planters would sow wheat enough, at least for their own use was freely discussed, and decided in the affirmative, by a vote of seventeen to three.

The following resolution was adopted in reference to cats: That it is the interest of planters to extend the oat crop, and in some degree, to make it a substitute for corn—leaving it for future experiments to determine whether it may not be used as an entire substitute in the feeding of horses and mules.

The following are the delegates to the State Agricultural Society: James A. Peterkin, W. P. Emanuel, Wm. J. Cook, C. W. Dudley.

The officers of the society were constituted a committee to consider and report to next meeting some plan, if practicable, whereby the society could furnish corn to the destitute until their wants are relieved by the harvesting of another crop.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

-There is to be a grand hunt through Africa for Dr. Livingstone, by a hundred well armed

"The London papers are discussing the uestlon "Would it be proper to kill incurable unatics?"

-The Courier des Etats Unis, during the nonth of August, was confiscated twenty times at the Paris postoffice. -Prince Napoleon pays five per cent. a

month for the money which Erlanger and other Parisian Shylocks lend him. dollars to every woman in the kingdom tha

has given birth to twelve children: -The new gastronomical idea in Paris is to bring the fruit for dessert in on the branch. lwarf grape-vines, on candelabra and apple loughs hanging on figurinas.

-A cable telegram announces that Dr. Wi perforce has been translated to the Diocese of Vinchester. Rev. Dr. Mackanness succeeds Dr. Wilberforce as Bishop of Oxford. -The London Pall Mall Gazette says the

'Albert" is not the only bankrupt life Insur ance company there, but that six large offices are "utterly rotten and tottering to their fall. -The body of a young woman, buried in France a year ago, has been exhumed, when t was found that the unfortunate girl had torn her shroud, scratched the coffin-lid with the crucifix, and gnawed her hands in the ago-

ny of burial alive. Vienna paper says : "Bismarck's disease, as the French papers said some time ago, is imply delirium tremens. He cannot hold a pen in the morning, and he has to take strong stimulants in order to overcome his nervous ness. He can never make a speech in Parliament without previously taking strong doses of cognac brandy."

-An order has just been issued by the French Government directing the establishment on laborers to and from their employment at low weekly rates. This order, it is tend to allay the great and still increasing dissatisfaction with Napoleon III now entertained by the Paris workmen.

-Louisa Muhibach was some time ago quested by an American publisher to write a novel on an American subject, and the eventful life of Aaron Burr was pointed out to her as containing matter for a first-class historical romance. Madame Muhlbach nalvely replied that she did not know who Mr. Burr was, and that she had never heard of him.

-At an industrial exhibition in Vienna new product of art is to be seen, consisting of various articles of spun glass, such as he dresses, ribbons, bracelets, cuffs, collars They are the product of a Parisian manufac turer. The threads are reported to be as fine as a spider's web and as strong as wool, but more beautiful in appearance. The thread may be used for knitting or sewing.

-Two Polish ladies were recently whipped savagely, at the Warsaw police office. Letters written by Langiewicz were found in their on, and the Governor-General of Poand ordered them to be flogged as a warning to the other correspondents of the famous eader of the insurrection of 1863. Despite the pain inflicted on these poor ladies they did not utter a single cry. One of them, however, the Countess Drynatzka, fainted away after she received the thirtleth stroke. -A Paris letter says: The fly train is

quite an institution—not a flying train that onveys one from one region to another, but the train ladies put on and take off when they wish-a most convenient fashion, too, if when adles did put it on they would have a piece of lead put in here and there to keep it from being so flighty in the faces of the cavallers itis h ped these fly trains will be of heavier material than puffed gauzes as the cold comes on. I have seen a splendld one of black boult vorked with pompadour bouquets and trimmed with revers of velvet and black lace. This over any flounced skirt of slik with square open bodice will be a scanding fashion for next season. Dancing in short skirts with Hungarian boots is a relief and hope for the

-A Paris correspondent of the Independance

Belge states that Father Hyacinthe's letter has thrown the Faubourg Saint Germain into a state of consternation. The Papal Nuncio was not in Paris when the letter was published, but e was immediately informed of it, and at once elegraphed every word of it to Rome. It is tated that the document was submitted to the Archbishop of Paris before appearing, and approved by him after some slight modifications secording to the Rappel, the original cause of the rupture between Father Hyacinthe and his superiors was the speech he delivered at a

peace congress some time since; and the second cause of offence was another speech at a distribution of prizes. An early copy of the letter is said to have been communicated to the Emperor by M. Duvergier, the Minister of

Grace and Justice, who had received it from

Mgr. Darboy, the Archbishop of Paris.

—A drawback to the pleasures of sport in France is the heavy octrol duty which a successful shot has to pay upon every head of game he takes back to town. If a country friend invites a townsman to come for a days' shooting, and sends him home with the customary well stocked hamper, the townsman, on reaching the barriers of the city, has to pay as follows: For a pheasant, 3 francs 50 centimes to 4 francs, (according to weight; for a hare, 1 franc 50 centimes to 2 francs; for a rabbit, 75 centimes to 1 franc 25 centimes; for a partridge, 75 centimes to 1 franc 50 centimes; for venison, 40 centimes the pound; and for every species of feathered game no already mentioned, 18 centimes the kilogramme. A good deal of smuggling is done by portsmen, who conceal partridges in their pockets, and by peasants, who hide game in cartloads of hay; but the octrol off lals are very sharp.

Anneral Notices.

THE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS of Mr. and Mrs. JAMES ROSE are in . ned to attend the Funeral Services of the former, at St. Paul Church, This Morning, at 9 o'clock. oct12 *

No. 4, A. F. M.—You are invited to attend the Funeral Services of our late Brother, JAS. ROSE, Esq., at St. Paul's Church, at 9 o'clock This ORNING. By order W. M.

28 UNION KILWINNING LODGE

ADAM E. GIBSON, Secretary.

73 THE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS of the Citadel Square Baptist Church are respect fully invited to attend the Funeral Services of the lel Square Baptist Church, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

Special Notices.

25 "MARION SOCIAL CLUB."-AT A meeting held in the Marion Fire Engine Company's Hall, on the 7th instant, for the purpose of forming a "Social Club" among the members, it was unanimously agreed to, and the above-named club organized with the following officers: T. S. Sigwald, President; J. W. Stevens, Vice-President E. B. Doughty, Secretary; P. Pattal, Treasurer. Committee of Arrangements: W. H. Haisail, Chairman; G. F. Buchheit, J. Cahili, C. W. Shokes, C. S. Sigwald. Floor Managers: G. McNiel, Chairman; T. R. Keegan, J. W. Stevens. Committee on Constitution: A. J. Jager, Chairman; M. Har ris, R. C. Barkley. E. B. DOUGHTY,
Secretary Marion Social Club.

The First Annual Soirce will be given by the Marion Social Club on Thursday Evening, the 14th instant. Those wishing tickets can apply to either of the undersigned committee

W. H. HALSALL, Chairman.

T. S. SIGWALD.

oct12 1 PUBLIC SCHOOLS-EXAMINA TION OF TEACHERS.—The Regular Quarterly Examination of candidates for the office of Teach-er in the Public Schools will be held at the Nor-mal School, St. Philip street, on SATURDAY, 16th instant, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

Applicants are requested to be present punc-tually at the appointed hour.

By order of the Board. E. MONTAGUE GRIMKE, Secretary Commissioners Free Schools,

A NOTICEABLE FACT.-THAT ne way of appealing to a man's reason is through his eye. In these busy times men are so deeply immersed in the conduct of magnificent projects, that they forget all about the condition of their systems, and hence it is that the proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS, which cures dyspepsia, purifies the blood, improves the tone o the stomach, regulates the bowels, and, indeed, n vigorates the whole inner man, are so act ve in advertising. In fact, advertisements are merely sky-rockets sent up to attract attention to a really

MAGNOLIA WATER .- Superior to the best import ed German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY. JACOB'S CHOLERA, DYSENTERY AND DIAR-CEA CORDIAL .- This article, so well known and highly prized throughout the Southern States now offered to the whole country.

It is invaluable to every lady, both married and No family can afford to be without it, and none will to whom its virtues are Known. For sale by all Druggists and general dealers.

DOWIE & MOISE, oct11 3mospac General Agents. ESTIMATES WANTED FOR BUILD-ING a Hail for the German Freundschaftsbund. Plans and specifications can be seen at Mr. T. H.

Abrahams, Architect, No. 35 Hayne-street. Es imates to be handed in on or before the 22d instant to JACOB SMALL, Chairman of Con ZAT A CARD .- A CLERGYMAN,

while residing in South America as a Missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to enefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will sen ed envelope, to any one who needs it free of charge. Address

Station D, Bible House, New York City. WORDS OF CHEER -ON THE

Errors of Youth and the Foliles of Age, in rela-tion to Marriage and Social Evils, with a helping hand for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia,

ROSADALIS.-DEAR SIR-Please send me immediately, per Express, to Tar-boro, 'two dozen more bottles of your ROSA PALIS used it in my practice in a number of cases. am well pleased with it. I think it, beyond doubt the best Alterative I ever used. I have tried it in several cases of Scrofula and Scofulous affectpatients. I have, therefore, no hesitation in re commending it to Physicians and others, as the

Respectfully yours,
A. B. NOBLES, M. D. For sale by GOODRICH, WINNEMAN & CO., importers of Drugs and Chemicals, Charleston South Carolina.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS splendid thair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, in stantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tinta; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautifu black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Per-fumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig

Pactory, No. — Bond street, New York.

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

Special Notices.

3.3 CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP CHAMPION are notified that she is This DAY discharging cargo at Adger's Wharf. Goods not called for at sunset will remain on the

JAMES ADGER & CO., Agents. 20 CONSIGNEES NOTICE-MER-DHANTS LINE.—Brig C. V. WILLIAMS will discharge cargo, This DAY, at Middle Atlantic Wharf. Goods not called for before sunset will be stored at risk and expense of consignees. No claim admitted after goods leave the wharf.
oct 12 1 WILLIAM ROACH & CO.

23- NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.-THE camship PERIT is This Day discharging cargo at Vanderhorst's Wharf. All goods remaining on wharf at sunset will be at risk of owner, or if stored, at expense and risk of owner or consignee. RAVENEL & CO., Agents. AVENED & CO., Agents.

AVENED & CO., Agents.

AVENED & CO., Agents.

CHANTS' LINE.—Consignees per Brig C. V. WIL-LIAMS are notified she is Tris DAY discharging cargo at Adger's North Wharf. All goods not called for before sunset will be stored at their risk and expense. Claims positively not admitted after leaving wharf. WM. ROACH & CO., octil Adger's South Wharf and East Bay

TO NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES .- THE ship GEORGIA is This DAY discharging at Vanderhorst's Wharf. Goods not removed by sunset will remain on the condition owner's risk, or if stored, at expense and risk of owner or consignee. RAVENEL & CO., Oct 11 2 Agents. noved by sunset will remain on the wharf ZO-ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.-THE

TRI-WEEKLY NEWS is the cheapest country pa-per in South Carolina, and THE RURAL CAROLI-NIAN is the best Agricultural Magazine ever pubished in the South

Price for TRI-WEEKLY NEWS and RURAL CAROLI-MAN one year four dollars.

MOTICE. -ATTENTION IS CALLED change of schedule of Steamer PILOT BOY. which will in future be: To Edisto, Rockville and via Beaufort every Thursday Morning. Returning, will leave Savannah Saturday Mor

A CARD .- SOUTHERN LIFE INSUR-ANCE COMPANY, ATLANTA DEPARTMENT, TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA:

The above Company was erganized in 1866, in consequence of the wholesale forfeiture of Southern policies by Northern companies. The unparalleled success of the enterprise has forced several of these companies to restore their Southrn policies, from the fact that they could no

We keep all our money at home to build up our impoverished country—every dollar of pre-mium being safely invested in the State from which it is derived. The institution is purely outhern, and hence should appeal with great force to the patriotism and sympathy of every

Tis not our purpose to make war on other companies, but to exhibit the special advantages fered by this purely Southern Company-founded on patriotism and solid wealth. Its ratio of ssets to liabilities—the true test of a company's strength-is second to none on this continent

ever and wherever we have presented the ctaims of this Company, it has not only enlisted the sympathies of our people, but has also secur-ed their hearty co-operation. We have secured 600 policies in South Carolina since the 10th of 600 pelicies in South Carolina since the 10th of February. We number among our Directors General Wade Hampton and Colonel Wm. John ton, gentlemen well known to every citizen of South Carolina. We appeal personally to the people of South Carolina to assist in pushing forward this deservedly popular Southern institu-

tion. J. H. MILLER, General Agent Southern Life Insurance Company, No. 23 Broad-street, Augusta, Ga S. Y. TUPPER, Agent, Charleston, S. C.

H. W. DESAUSSURE, M. D.,

We cheerfully recommend the above Company to the patronage of the citizens of South Care COLUMBIA, S. C .- J. S. Preston, J. P. Carroll,

C. D. Melton, S. W. Melton, J. D. Pope.

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YORKVILLE.—W. B. Wilson, A. Coward, James Lowry, R. G. McCaw ANDERSON .- J. L. Orr. BARNWELL.-Jos. A. Lawton, James Patterson

CLARENDON .- JDO. L. Manning, T. C. Richardon, Browne Manning. REPERENCES IN CHARLESTON.

General JAMES CONNER, Messrs. PELZER, RODGERS & CO., JAMES H. WILSON, Esq.,

GEO. H. WALTER, Esq., LEWIS D. MOWRY JO THE EXHAUSTED SYSTEM. -SUM-MER is a debilitating season, and the sudden change of temperature which takes place at this period of the year finds the healthiest of us con siderably enervated by the preceding heat, and the weakly and delicate almost prostrated. This is not a favorable condition in which to encou and night dews, and consequently intermitten fever, dysentery, billous attacks and rheumatism are more or less prevalent everywhere, but espo cially in localities where the atmosphe rally unwholesome. In order to avoid the dangers arising from these causes, the exhausted system should now be renovated and invigorated by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This purest and most potent of all vegetable tonics and exhibitants regulates the secretions while it renews the strength, and purifies the fluids of the body, while it gives firmness and vigor to the nervous organization. Free from the unpleasant flavor which renders the ordinary tonics so repulsive, composed of extracts and juices of the choicest vegetable invigorants and correctives, mingled with a divisive stimulant nelled, this renowned preparation is, in all re spects, the very best medicine of its kind that the world has ever known. Such is the opinion of

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distinguished members of the medical profession, and the general verdict of the public, after an ex-perience of twenty years, during which HOSTET-

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bility, &c. There is no member of society by whom this

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